

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

ALFRED L. PRICE
AND
DAVID FULTON PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 1.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1845.

NO. 46.

PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS

OF THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
\$3 00 at the end of three months.
3 50 at the expiration of the year.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square. All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.
Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid. OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, } Wilmington, N. C.
R. W. Brown, Esq., }
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, }
" Richards, Bassett & Aborn, } New York.
A. Richards, Esq. }
June 27, 1845. 41-1f

EDWARD HEALY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1845. 39-1f

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

BATTLE & COOKE,
General Commission Merchants,
AND
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS
For the sale of Flax, Lumber, and all
other kinds of Produce.
Sept. 21, 1844. 1-1f

ROBT. G. BANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends
in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-1f

WM. SHAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRosset's, Water-st.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpoenas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators
Juro's Tickets
Peace warrants
Constable's bonds
Checks of hand
Checks, Cape Fear Bank
do Branch Bank of the State
Notes, negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificates
Certificates of Justices attending Court
Shipping Papers
Bills Lading (letter)
Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.
Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
S. E. cor. Princess & Front-sts.,
One door above the Hanover House.

Kinney's Shingle Machine
WILL arrive in Wilmington, by return of this week's freight train of cars, and will be exhibited in front of the new Custom House. Those who are interested in getting Shingles, would do well to call and examine for themselves.
July 11, 1845. A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.

Ready-Made Clothing.
An Invoice of Massachusetts Ready-made Clothing, consisting of the following articles, for sale by BATTLE & COOKE, Ag'ts.
308 PAIRS summer Pantalons, assorted patterns,
28 Fancy Vests, 17 summer Coats,
30 pieces cotton Cloth, July 11.

BROWN & DEROSSET OFFER FOR SALE,

264 BBLs. N. O. clarified Molasses, 100 do. " Sugar House do
75 HHDS. Cuba bright retailing do
10 do. Porto Rico Sugar, do. N. Orleans
5 12 barrels Porto Rico " do. N. Orleans
250 Bags Coffee; Cuba, Rio and Laguaira, 8000 pounds N. C. Bacon, assorted.
50 HHDS. Western Sides, of prime quality, 50 bbls. Mess Pork,
75 " Prime do
10 3 kegs N. C. Lard, BBLs, " do
10 175 Kegs and Jars prime Butter, BBLs, Superfine Flour,
150 15 half bbls. Canal Flour, BUSHELS Maryland Oats, 15 bbls. American Gin,
350 " Baltimore and Philadelphia Whiskey,
120 BBLs. Apple Brandy, 3 " San Lucar Wine,
100 BBLs. Sappanwood do
1 BBL. Scuppernon do
20,000 Spanish Cigars—various brands, CASKS fresh beat Rice,
50 40 bbls. purified Lard Oil, do refined Whale do
15 30 boxes Adamantine Candles, half bbls. " do
20 35 boxes Scotch Snuff—in bladders, 50 BOXES manufactured Tobacco—various kinds,
200 GRINDSTONES—assorted, 350 kegs Dupont's Powder—assort'd.
10 BALES Rockfish 4-4 Shirting, 10,000 R. O. hhd. Staves—dressed, July 11, 1845. 43-1f

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the south-west, offers for sale all his Lands lying in the county of Duplin, N. C.
One tract containing six hundred and twenty acres, adjoining the village of Kenansville; three hundred of which is cleared, and under good fence, the balance well timbered. On the premises is a good two story framed dwelling, containing seven rooms, with kitchen, smoke-house, barn, and all other out houses, in first rate repair. Within one hundred yards of the dwelling, there is a never failing spring of water, as good as can be found in the lower part of the State; and within three quarters of a mile of the village, there is an Academy, where students can always prepare for College. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton, Peas, Corn, &c.
Another tract of two thousand six hundred and fifty acres, lying on both sides of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, about 45 miles from Wilmington. There is about five hundred acres of this tract cleared, and under good fence, with all necessary buildings. There is EIGHTY THOUSAND Turpentine boxes cut on the land, and enough to cut at least twenty thousand more. There is also a first rate mill seat on the premises, within one hundred yards of the Railroad, with a frame on the spot ready to raise; the timber has been got within the last six months. A Mill here, could be made valuable, as ready sale could always be had for all the Railroad railings she could saw. This land also produces good crops of Corn, Cotton, Peas, &c.
Another tract of four hundred acres of first rate land, two hundred of which is under cultivation, lying six miles from Kenansville, and four miles from Warsaw. There is a task of Turpentine boxes on the land, and the balance well timbered. As the subscriber wishes to remove, he offers the benefit of his health than any thing else, he will sell the above lands at a great bargain, either separately or all together, on very accommodating terms. Persons wishing to view the lands, will please call on him at Kenansville.
DANIEL C. MOORE, 41-1f
Duplin co., June 27, 1845.
The Newbernian will copy the above for six weeks, and forward account to this office.

Cigars and Tobacco.
40,000 CIGARS of various kinds and qualities, in boxes of 100, 125, 250 and 500,
2 boxes superior manufactured Tobacco, Just received and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT, 41
June 27, 1845.

1 HHD. best Porto Rico Sugar, 2 " N. Orleans do
12 bags Laguaira Coffee, 10 " St. Domingo do
8 " Rio do
10,000 Segars,
20 boxes Hydraulic pressed Candles, 48 " best Barret's chewing Tobacco, small lumps,
15 " No. 1, Soap, 10 kegs Lard,
10 " Soap, 10 kegs Lard,
10 bbls. superfine Canal Flour, 10 half bbls. " do
10 boxes Cheese.
Received per Brig Belle, and for sale low for cash or approved paper.
JOHN S. RICHARDS,
Market street, Burch's old store.
June 27, 1845.

HOLLOW-WARE—A small quantity, assorted sizes, now landing from brig Georgianna, for sale by JOHN S. RICHARDS, July 4th, 1845. Market-st. Burch's old stand.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having taken an Assignment from John Hall, of all his property, and rights of property, for the benefit of his creditors; and it being stipulated in said Assignment, that the Assignee, after paying the first class of debts therein mentioned, comprising the notes at Bank and accommodation paper of the said John Hall, should apply the balance of monies on hand to the payment pro rata of the second class of creditors as should agree to release the said John Hall in full from all debts and liabilities within three months from the 25th day of June, 1845, there being a deficiency of assets to satisfy the whole of said second class of debts; Notice is hereby given to all concerned to signify to the subscriber their assent to the terms of the assignment, within the time prescribed, or they will be forever precluded from all benefit in the trust.
JOHN McRAE, Assignee.
June 27th, 1845. 41-1f

Piano Forte.

A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, of Du-Bois & Stoddard's manufacture, for sale by BATTLE & COOKE, Ag'ts.
July 4, 1845.

From the New York True Sun. LIFE INSURANCE.

The system of life insurance is one of the triumphs of modern civilization. It was reserved for our own times to conceive the design of providing against an inevitable contingency and disarming it of some of its worst consequences. While we live, we may protect those who are dependent upon us, but when death severs the ties of others most dear, it is a consolation to know that our foresight has made provision for the wants to which we can no longer minister. Those institutions which are therefore contrived to alleviate the wretchedness of mankind, should receive our especial consideration, and the press, which claims to be the friend of humanity, neglects its duty when it does not sustain them with all its power. The public should be told, and told with earnestness, that it neglects its true interests when it does not avail itself of these great modern auxiliaries to domestic quiet. Instead of occupying itself with questions of a light and trifling character, it should endeavor to enlist reason, judgment and affection in aid of those associations, which have the interests of humanity so strongly in view.

What is Life Insurance? It is an engagement made between an individual and a company having capital and responsibility, to the effect, that the insurer by paying annually a certain small sum of money, shall ensure to his representatives a large one on the contingency of his death. But even this humane contract is now made more beneficial to the insured than formerly. These annual payments or premiums have hitherto been the profits of the business, and have been divided among the members of the association in their character of stockholders. But it has recently been ascertained that the contract may be made still more advantageous to the insured, without injury, not merely, but with increased profit to the company.

In the former instance, the person who paid a premium as it is termed, in order that at his death, a stipulated sum of money should be returned to his family, had no other interest. Indeed, if by unforeseen circumstances he was compelled to discontinue his payments, the benefit of the prior ones was lost to him, and the object he had in view was frustrated. But now we have a remedy against this evil. The Nautilus Life Insurance Company of this city, credits each person who has insured his life, with his proportionate share of the general profits, and issues a certificate therefor, which is to be paid up at a future day, when a particular sum has been earned by the company. On the other hand, no one is charged with any losses beyond the original amount of the premium paid. It is thus, that the strongest inducements are held out to those who are prudent, to perform what would be an act of duty, without regard to the present pecuniary advantage. Duty and interest are thus made to coincide and harmonize.

The Nautilus Company in taking this ground, leaves nothing more to be desired from them. But what is the duty which devolves upon the public? Every day's experience shows us how uncertain life is, and how mutable are its conditions. The changes going on are most extraordinary and the future. No man feels perfectly confident of the future. The largest capitalists in New York are frequently prostrated, by a change of policy either on the part of the government, or of the monetary institutions of the country. Those even who are ordinarily prosperous in commercial pursuits, are in danger from every wind that blows, from the misconduct or ignorance of agents, and from undue and misplaced confidence. There are other classes of persons engaged in professional and mechanical pursuits, who, while they never know affluence, struggle even for a moderate subsistence, with a constant and corroding anxiety for ever working at their hearts. The fearful future is day, by day, to excite a wife and children, without a protector and without a home.

How can it be that these persons should hesitate for a single moment as to their true interests? Why is it they grieve when they may effectually relieve themselves from the greatest evil which is before them? A very small sum, such as is thrown away at times without reflection even by the poorest, if laid by and applied to the purchase of a policy at the office of the Nautilus Company, would ensure the payment of a handsome sum to the wife or children on the occasion of the death of their protector. And upon the particular plan pursued by this company, if at any time he should become straitened in his humble circumstances, the certificate issued would be of marketable value, and enable him to continue his payments as usual and to retain the advantage for which he had so long been struggling.

We have thus briefly noticed the principle and the policy of life insurance, which is going into those details which not only belong to the subject, but are intensely interesting in their character. These we reserve for future remarks, being determined if it is in our power, to awaken the attention of our readers to the great importance of the system. We are happy to say that we have now a New York company, with a New York charter, officered and managed by most valued and worthy citizens, the Nautilus, which holds out to the public not only those beneficial results, but peculiar advantages to their patrons and friends. Let every one then seriously consider what is his duty to himself and his family under these circumstances. If he dies leaving them in distress, the fault is his alone.

Oregon—Mr. Clay. Can't Prentice, Webb and Company, say a word in denunciation of Mr. Clay, for being so indeliberate as to say, that our title to Oregon was beyond dispute. Let them examine Mr. Clay's dispatch to Albert Gallatin, when he and Mr. Rush were our ministers to London, and were negotiating with Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson on the part of England. The whig press have forgotten themselves. They have been guilty of the outrageous temerity of calling in question the prudence and discretion of the great embodiment. Or must we set this down as a specimen of this wonderful facility of turning round by the facile coons? Mr. Polk said our title was indisputable, in an Inaugural Address. Mr. Clay used language fully as strong, long ago, in one of his dispatches. What have you to say, you universal harmonious consistent whigs—Louisville Democrat.

The late William Leggett expressed his opinion of Gen. Jackson in the following terms. However extravagant they may seem, we believe no man now lives, or has recently died, who answers the picture so well:

"My veneration for Andrew Jackson is very deep. I look upon him, not as one of the great men of the day but one of the greatest men of all time—a man who, in several of the highest and noblest qualities of the human character, has never been surpassed—who has done more for the cause of equal liberty than any other man that ever lived."

From the Brooklyn Advertiser. A FAITHFUL DOG.

Years since, a family residing in one of the Southern States possessed a Newfoundland dog, which conceived a strong friendship for the little daughter of its owner. This child he used to escort regularly to school, carrying her satchel in his mouth, and was generally at the door when the hours of her penance were over, to trot along by her side homeward.

One day the girl having strayed away without the knowledge of her parents, sauntered along to the water, and was amusing herself by walking upon the string pieces of a pier. The dog, as usual, was her only attendant, and seemed to watch her pranks with much attention and considerable uneasiness. Frequently warned by various persons upon the wharf, to keep farther from the edge, she nevertheless, with juvenile waywardness, continued her dangerous pastime, until finally missing her footing, she fell into the water. Instantly the neighborhood was in an uproar. Some ran to loosen a boat, others flung boards into the stream, and a sailor person stripped off his jacket and shoes for a plunge after the little cast away.

But Towser fully comprehended the matter at a glance, and before it was fairly known that she was in peril, was by the side of his young mistress, had seized her by her floating dress, and was paddling back with his precious burden to the wharf. The generous Jack had now only to leap into a ship's yawl hard by, and pull both of the dripping creatures into it, and deposit them upon the deck in safety.

Towser, of course, became more than ever a favorite with the family, and held a very enviable rank above others of his species. As his mistress increased in strength and stature, she was never allowed to forget the debt of gratitude due to her canine companion, although she had outgrown the necessity of calling upon him for further services, so that he slept and grew fat upon his laurels, like some old soldier whose youthful privations and evidences of valor have procured him a pension for the remainder of his pilgrimage.

Some five years after the occurrence, the family had resolved upon changing their place of residence for the city of St. Augustine. The morning of their departure had arrived; the schooner which was to convey them to their new home was casting off from the pier, the very one which had been the scene of Towser's exploit, but he was nowhere to be found. They whistled and called, but no dog appeared; the captain became restive, swore he would wait no longer, gave the order, and the craft swung along the waters with a spanking breeze, and was soon a quarter of a mile from the shore.

The girl and her father were standing at the stern of the vessel, looking back upon the city which they had probably left forever, when suddenly Towser was seen running down to the edge of the wharf with something in his mouth. With a glass they discovered it was his master's pocket handkerchief, which had been dropped somewhere upon the road down to the vessel, and which he recollected, with some compunctions of conscience, that he had sent his shaggy servant back to look after.

The dog looked piteously around upon the bystanders, then on the retreating vessel, and leaped boldly into the water. His master immediately pointed out the noble brute to the captain, and requested him to throw his vessel into the wind until the animal could near them; he also offered a large sum if he would drop his boat and pick him up, told him of the manner in which he had preserved the life of his daughter, and again offered him the price of a passage if he would save the faithful creature. The girl joined her entreaties with those of her father, wept and implored that her early friend might be rescued; but the captain was a savage; he was deaf to every appeal of humanity—kept obstinately on his course, and the better animal of the two, followed the vessel, until his strength exhausted; and his generous heart chilled by despair, he sank among the more merciful billows.

By heaven! we would have thrown the captain overboard.
[We cannot go so far as that.—To be sure the fellow was not fit to live—but then he was much more unfit to die.]

MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

The Convention which assembled in Memphis, Tennessee, on the 4th instant, was composed of one hundred and fifty delegates from several of the Western States, but as the attendance was partial, and as some of the most important States were not represented, no final action was had. The Convention, therefore, adjourned over to the twelfth of November next.

We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that there was a full discussion of Western interests in the Convention. At first, (adds the Gazette) it was indeed simply to act upon South Western interests. But a larger view was taken, and now it is desired to have the whole valley of the Ohio and Mississippi fully represented. Committees were appointed, therefore, to report on the following subjects, at the adjourned meeting in November.

1. On the Military and Naval resources of the Mississippi Valley, and its ability to create and sustain a Steam Military Marine.
2. On the improvement of the Ohio river, and on the subject of a Free Canal at the falls of Ohio. This Committee consists of J. Biggam and Josiah King, of Pittsburg; James Hall, of Cincinnati; Chas. M. Strader, of Louisville and Mr. Paxon, of New Albany.
3. On the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries.
4. On a Western National Army.
5. On a National Ship Canal, to connect the Gulf of Mexico with the Western rivers.
6. On Mail Routes on the Western rivers.
7. On a Military Road through the public Lands in the South West.
8. On the reclaiming the submerged grounds along the margins of the Western rivers.
9. On Manufacturing on the South.
10. On the completion of the Railroad from Charleston to Memphis.

New Destructive Implement.—James O'Connor, of Mulberry street, New York, states that he has invented an instrument of war with which, assisted by nine men, he could enter and demolish the strongest fortification, or attack, disperse and destroy a solid square of 100,000 men. Mr. O'Connor dates his invention as far back as 1831, and says he has been in correspondence with the Duke of Wellington and other official personages on the subject.

From the Baltimore Argus. Look at the Two Pictures.

The first is from the Boston Morning Post—look at it and shout "long live a protective tariff," which thus enables princely nabobs to swell their over-grown coffers at the expense of the laboring poor.

"Cotton Factories.—The Merrimack Manufacturing Company has just declared a semi-annual dividend of 15 per cent, and its profits for the last six months have been 13 per cent. A surplus reserved-fund has accumulated in spite of its large dividends and large salaries to its officers, which is sufficient to build a very large addition to its productive power—some years since it made a dividend of one-third its capital at one dash, and now puts its cash funds to a use that will earn some 25 or 30 per cent. annually.

"The Boot Mills Company is found to stand so well, that 25 per cent. advance is freely offered for it, and for Suffolk, 40 is asked. Indeed, the new copper mines of Lake Superior can hardly make money so fast as the Lowell factories are now doing."

Then look at this—and exult at the prospect that opens before you, if you can.

"Protection to Home Industry.—The Lowell Patriot says: 'We are informed that the wages of many of the operatives employed in one of the largest woollen corporations in this city have been reduced within a short time past. Hands who have had \$1 per day now get 75 cents, and generally the reduction is in that ratio.'

"The Tariff.—The Washington correspondent of the N. York Herald represents Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, as collecting materials by inquiries directed to different parts of the country, for a report in favor of reducing the Tariff to the Revenue Standard. We observe also a good deal of flutter among the Whig papers about Mr. Walker's late letter to that effect. We have reason to believe that these indications are not delusive—that Mr. Walker designs to propose radical alterations in the existing Tariff. It is to be hoped he will adopt the most liberal means for obtaining information. The Committee who framed the Tariff of 1842, called the Manufacturers into council to know what duties would suit them. We know the result. We trust Mr. Walker well understands the difference between a measure designed to promote an interest, and a measure designed to defend the country at the least cost to the people at large. We trust he will make his inquiries of all, and invite every great branch of industry to speak for itself. With the producers it is not a question how much they will be advanced by duties but how much they are willing to be injured for the sake of supporting the Government.—Charleston Mercury.

European Slavery.—A late number of the Moon, a journal published at Agram, in Hungarian Croatia, contains, under date of Bucharest, in Wallachia, the following advertisement:—"For sale by the sons and heirs of the late Sedar Nicolas Nika, residing at Bucharest, in the suburb of St. Vanire, two hundred families of Bohemians, of whom the majority of the male members are laborers, locksmiths, goldsmiths, shoemakers, and musicians. The proprietors of these Bohemians, will not sell less than five families at a time; but, in return, the price of each individual will be one ducat below the ordinary price, and facilities will be afforded for payment." The advertisement is not, as might at first sight be imagined, a mere hoax. It is perfectly serious, and what is more, is quite legal; for the civil code, granted in 1818 by Prince John Karadacha to the people of Wallachia and Moldavia, and which is still in force in those countries, confirms in explicit and formal terms the law of slavery. Thus, while the great Powers of Christendom annually expend vast sums in maintaining cruisers for putting down the traffic in black slaves, a trade in white slaves is openly carried on under their very eyes, in two Christian countries, situate in the centre of Europe itself.

National Intelligencer.

New and Important Invention.—A Magnetic Printing Telegraph.—The application of this hidden and mysterious power to the purposes of the rapid transmission of intelligence is yet in its infancy. There is now in this city, a telegraph moved by the power of electro magnetism, which performs that which in our boyish days, we would not have believed, if we had read in the Arabian Nights. We have seen a specimen of printing done with the usual letters of the alphabet, and as legible to a child as the clearest type, which was executed at one end of a magnetic wire, through a direction given at the other. It is true, as incredible as the statement may seem to be, that a man might, if the wires were laid, now sit at New York, and with more rapidity than our best compositor can set type, print at New Orleans a letter or despatch in the ordinary letters of our language.

In a few days this invention will be made more generally known, when we will be at liberty to speak of it more fully. At present arrangements are making for the perfection of the patents here and in Europe. The telegraph itself we have not seen, and in making the statements with regard to it are obliged to speak a little incautiously from hearsay. But as far as our inquiries go, there is no reason to doubt the representations that have been made to us on this subject; and as the practicability of the thing itself, now that it has been discovered, carries no improbability upon the face of it, it will not be questioned. The effects of this invention can hardly be anticipated. The substitution of the usual alphabet for the hieroglyphics of Morse's telegraph, is an important and valuable improvement upon one of the most wonderful discoveries of the age.—N. Y. Post.

Windows Cleaned by Steam.—A very simple method of cleaning windows is now coming into general use in England. The window is first dusted with a bunch of feathers, or dusting brush, and when all the dust is thoroughly removed, place a bowl of boiling hot water, at the base of the window; the steam immediately covers the glass, which is removed by a wash feather, and finished off with another, quite clean and dry! The method saves time, prevents that cloudy appearance left by whitening, and produces a more brilliant and durable polish than any other.

A Valuable Discovery in Africa.—It is stated in a letter recently published in the columns of the National Intelligencer, that a new race of people have been discovered near the mission established by the American Board at the Saboon, who are described as being far superior to any upon the coast, and whose language is represented as one of the most perfect and harmonious in all the world; who have among them a tradition that some two centuries ago a stranger came to their country and instructed them in civilization and their duties; who are acquainted with the facts and truths of the Holy Scriptures, and who are remarkably prepared for the reception of further knowledge. They are at present removing from the interior towards the coast, and the missionaries cherish the hope that through their agency civilization and christianity may be widely diffused.

The Steamship Great Britain.—At Cowes, an experiment was recently made with one of the life boats with which the ship is provided. The object was to try to sink it, for which purpose it was lowered into the water, the valves in the bottom being so arranged as to give free ingress and egress to the water. To fill her more rapidly, a number of sailors were sent into her with buckets, and she was soon filled up to that height at which the water flowed out as fast as it was bailed in. About 30 men were then sent into her to stand on the thwart, when from the height she still floated out of the water, it was very evident that she could, when full of water, sustain from fifty to sixty persons without the probability of her sinking. The Great Britain is provided with four such boats, two on each quarter, and with one very large similar life boat on deck capable of carrying one hundred and forty people, besides two wooden boats for sixteen each. In all she has boats for three hundred and eighty persons.

First Ocean Steamship.—Mr. Rush gives credit to the Savannah as being the first ocean steamship. He mentions, under date of July 3, 1819, the arrival at Liverpool on the 20th of June, of the American steamship Savannah, Capt. Rogers. She was a vessel of 340 tons burden, and was the first that ever crossed the ocean by steam. Capt. Rogers stated that she worked with great ease and safety on the voyage, and used her steam full thirteen days. Her passage was twenty-six days, the weather in general having been unfavorable. Besides, she was detained five days in the Irish Channel until she could get fresh coal, her supply having given out when she entered the channel.

Run out of Money.—The workmen at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, it is said, are receiving no money for their work, on account of the appropriation being all expended. They are compelled to sell their claims on the Government to shavers, at a ruinous loss. And this, too, whilst there is an idle surplus of \$8,000,000 in the public Treasury.

Official Visit to Annapolis.—The Annapolis Herald says: "Secretary Bancroft, Gov. Marcy, Secretary of War, and Com. Warrington, arrived in this city last evening from Washington, and took quarters at City Hotel. We understand the object of their visit to be, to examine the condition of Fort Severn, and the improvements commenced last fall, and now being completed."

Woman.—Judge Lewis says: "God bless the sex! Ever foremost in the work of charity—always ministering to the sick—lingering longest at the cross—speeding earliest to the sepulchre! They never erred but once, and if that error had been committed at a latter period of the world,—after 4,000 years of bright and lovely deeds,—the Accusing Spirit had carried the offence to Heaven's Chancery in vain."

Young Men Beware!—Mr. Potter, of Yale College, in a temperance address lately at New-Haven, says:

"My heart bleeds as I remember the fate of three of my early companions who started in life with myself. One of them possessed the finest mathematical mind I ever knew. He would take the Ledger and go up with three columns at a time with perfect ease. He was the first man in America who beat the Automaton Chess Player, and he told me that he had never move in his head before he entered the room. That man fills a drunkard's grave. Another, who was an excellent accountant, and could command almost any salary, met the same melancholy fate. Another, possessing the same brilliant capacities, has gone down—not to the grave, perhaps, but is sunk clear out of sight amid the mire and filth of intemperance."—Hartford Courant.

Echo of the Sentiments of the Whole Nation.—Among the toasts drunk on the 4th at Martinsburg, Virginia, we find the following capital one. It will turn out that we were not singular in styling annexation as "a glorious" achievement:
"By Charles James Faulkner. The 4th of July: The anniversary of the dawn of American and of the close of Texan Independence. As a Nation, the Republic of Texas will this day cease to exist; but the light of her extinguished 'Star' will reappear with increased lustre within the circle of our own effulgent Constellation; and henceforth the glories of Yorktown and of San Jacinto will be the common inheritance of one free and united people."

"Pat," bawled out an Irish "stevedore" addressing one of his men, from the deck of a ship, "how many of ye are there in the hold?"
"Five, sir." "Come up here the half of ye."

Post Office Balances.—We are authorized to state that these articles are now under contract, and that a quantity of them are to be delivered in this city on or before the 15th inst. [July.]

Expedition will be used in forwarding them to post offices as fast as they can be manufactured, inspected, and tested; but, as they are required to be made with great nicety and accuracy, some time must elapse before all can be supplied.

Washington Union.

"Are you fond of tongue, sir?"
"Yes, always." "Of tongue, madam, and I like it still!"

That was an impudent fellow, who defined woman "a sign to hang dry goods on."